the Forgers Santadied the Bank Out of 80,000 - Captured in Newark - Their Pat, Whom They Left, in the Lumb, Implicated Them in His Confession, Charles Becker, allus Biosh, allas Bader, allas

the Dutchman, and James Cregan, alias Russo, the Ditterman, and Sames Cregar, antas Russo, altas Joe Howard, the two forgers who were ar-rested in Newark on May 13 by Pinkerton desectives, charged with swindling the Nevada East of San Francisco out of \$20,000 on Dec. Bank of San I convicted of the crime on Saturday in San Francisco. The trial was one of the bitterest un record in the criminal courts of bilierest and a verdict was not reached until california, and a verdict was not reached until late Saturday might. The Pinkertona, who collected the bulk of the evidence against Becker and Cregan, were notified of the conviction yesterday by Captain of Detectives I. W. Lees

Becker, Cregan, and Frank L. Seaver, alias A. H. Dean, who is now awaiting trial, conducted the swindle on the Nevada Bank, Becker doing the forging and Scaver presenting the bogus checks. Cregan was the capitalist of the trio and furnished what money was necessary for the maintenance of the gang while it was preparing a swindle. He also got the checks and drafts for small amounts which Becker raised. During the three years that Becker and Cregan worked together, sometimes with one partner and sometimes with another, they obtained, the Pinkertons say, at least \$300,000.

When the swindling of the Nevada Bank became known and detectives were put to work on the case, suspicion pointed toward Becker and Cregan, but it was impossible for a long time to get any evidence which would justify an arrest. The first man arrested was Seaver, who was nabbbed at St. Paul, Minn. He was working with a man named Joe McCluskey at the time, and McCluskey was subsequently arrested at Minneapolis.

Seaver, under the name of,D. M. Woods, had epened an account in the St. Paul National Bank, while McCruskey had opened one in the Union National Bank of Minneapolis under the name of J. M. Shaw. A. H. Anderson, cashler of the St. Paul bank, became suspicious of the man known as Woods, and asked a well-known

man known as Woods, and asked a well-known detective to take a look at him. The detective immediately recognized him as Sasver, and notified the San Francisco police that an old pal of Backer and Cregan was in St. Paul. The arrist of both men followed and they were taken to San Francisco and charged with participation in the Newada Bank swindle. Subsequently McCluskey was discharged for lack of evidence, but Seaver was held for trial.

In the mean time Becker and Cregan had been traced from Nov. 25 up to the time of the swindle, the police desiring to make sure that they were in San Francisco at the time. They found that on Nov. 25 they went from Omaha to Sacramento and thence to Oakland, where Becker stopped at the spaling of Hotel, and Cregan fitted from place to blace. On Dec. 18, the day Seaver got the \$20,000 from the Nevada Bank, the police learned that both Becker and Cregan came East, and investigation showed that they were about to depart for Guatemala. They had been arrested in Philadelphia on suspicion, but had been let go. McCluskey, who had followed them from the West, tried to get some money from them to help Seaver out of his scrape, but they declined to give up sprthing. They offered McCluskey a liberal amount to take Seaver's place in the gang, but he declined the offer, and notified Seaver that snything. They offered acclusery a lineral amount to take Seaver's place in the gang, but he declined the offer, and notified Seaver that his pals were going to desert him. Then Seaver made a confession implicating Becker and Cregan, an indictment followed, and before the two men could get away they were arrested. They were taken to California and their trial began on June 29. They will be sentenced to-

It is an old game of Becker and Cregan to de-It is an old game of Becker and Gregan to de-ger the men who have done the most danger-ons work for them. They never present their furged paper themselves. That would be too dangerons. Among the men who are now doing time for presenting bogus paper made out by Becker and Gregan, are James Farrell and Samuel Harris, sentenced to seven and eight years respectively in the Huntsville, Tex., peni-tentiary; Joseph L. English, sentenced to twelve wars in the lows penitentiary; Richard Lenox. tenuary; seepen is English, sentenced to twelve years in the lowa penitentiary; Richard Lenox, sentenced to two years in the Milwaukee House of Correction, and Daniel Benach, who is now awaiting trial at Albany for forgery committed in 1892.

In 1892.

The conviction of Becker and Cregan is the second victory for the American Bankers' Association, which has undertaken to run down all bank swindlers. The first one of note was the conviction of "Count" Mark Shinburn for participation in the robbery of a bank at Miduleburgh, N. V.

#### The Young Polks Don't Like One Porbidding Night Pientes.

The new rule established by Bishop Wigger, doing away with the admission fee of ten cents at each of the masses in the Catholic churches for those who do not rent pews or seats, went into effect yesterday. The collection of an admission fee at the door made quite a revenue for the church, but Bishop Wigger thinks that the loss will be made up in | be increased contributions

Bishop Wigger has promulgated another new rule regarding church picnics and picnics under the auspiess of church societies. Hereafter all such picnics must close at 6 P. M. after all such pienics must close at 6 P. M., and no permission will be given for moonlight excurions or pionics after dark. The young people object to this rule. In the majority of cases pionics do not begin until after dark, when the young people have returned from work. They say that they cannot afford to lose a day, or even half a day, for pleasure, and they can see no harm in night picnics. The lishops and priests have been looking into the matter carefully, and have come to the conclusion that night picnics are not conducive to morality. It is for that reason that they are forbidden.

Escaped from the Caldwell Penitentiary. CALDWELL, N. J., July 12,-George Miller, a prisoner in the penitentiary at this place, who was engaged with others on Friday in loading a car with cracked stone, took an outportunity to sheak away. Late in the evening he was re-captured in Cedar Grove. He had discarded his prison garb for a civilian suit which he had stolen from a stable. He had only nineteen days to serve to complete his six months' sentence.

### Two Boys Run Over.

Four-year-old Charles Meyer, whose parents live at 10 Rock street, Williamsburgh, and Charles Seipis, 416 years old, of 24 Rock street, were soverely injured yesterday by being run fown by a norse and wagon driven by Edward Cortz of 37 Moniteth afreet, at Morgan avenue and Rock airnet. Meyer's left leg and the other boy's right arm were broken. They also received internal injuries.

### Business Motices.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the rect. It cures sainful swellen, smarting feet, and instantly takes he sting out of corns and busions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease bakes tight litting or new almoss feet casy. It is a serial cure for sweating, callons, and het, tired, keing feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and kee slores. By mail for 25c. In samps. Trial package FEEF. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

### DIED.

FORBEH. Suddenly, on July 10, at Algonac, New orgo, N. Y. William Howell Forbes, in the 59th ear of his age.

Fuerral services on Monday, July 18, at 11 o'clock, at 67see Church, New York city.

HOLMES, On Sunday, July 12, 1896, Cecilia, 1900gest daughter of Thomas H. Holmes and Chrattne Hoshibus, aged 16 months and 1 day.

Fuerral Faneral Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the

residence of her parents, 801 18th at., South M'ELRATH .- A: "Dosorts," Glen Cove. L. I., on 2 Inco Elizabeth Price, widow of Thomas Lirath, in the eighty third year of her age.

O'SHAUGHATSSY. At Mr. Peter's Hospital. min h. on the 12th inst., of Bright's discuss,

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Half a dozen young women took examinations for admission to the bar in New York several weeks ago and without attracting very much attention. Several of them will begin to practise law at once. Had they taken these examinations ten years ago the incident would have excited wide discussion and many comments that would have been unpleasant to the candidates. It is accepted as a matter of course new that a constantly growing percentage of candidates for diplomas in law and medicine shall be women. Another woman wage carner who has blazed out a new line for herself is Miss Lucy E. Ball, the recently appointed of the spirits department. In the Hrocklyn Internal Revenue Office. Collector Kelly appointed her several days ago, and she has qualified herself for the place by four or five years of service in the Internal Revenue Department. Miss Ball began to work for this department in Greensboro, N. C., the heart of the moonshining district. Collector Healey appointed her a deputy in the Brooklyn office in 1894, and for a few months she was in the income tax department while that law was in force. She has recently been keeping accounts of brewers and clar manufacturers, and her work, in the opinion of Collector Kelly, has demonstrated her fitness for the office to which he has just a pointed her. It is said that there is only one other woman in the United States holding a similar office. ments that would have been unpleasant to the

One of the unexpected consequences of the opening of the new Navy Yard gate on Sands street has been the increase of rents in the reighborhood and a decrease of rents on York street near the old Navy Yard gate. The York street gate was constructed when Brooklyn was a village, and it was made of wood and decorated with two anchors. Sallors are proverbially a thirsty lot when on shore leave, and as the York street gate was the natural one for them to take when leaving the Navy Yard, it soon was surrounded by salouns with nautical names and drinks that appealed to the jack tars. Saloon rents within two blocks of this old gate were high compared with the renting rates of other property in the neighborhood. Hereafter, however, the Sands street gate is to be the popular exit from the yard, and the York street gate may be closed. Nearly all the saloons within two blocks of the York street gate have been closed, and there are "To Let" signs on every hand. The proprietors have rented new places near the new gate, so that the thirsty tar shall not have to walk far to quench his thirst after leaving the yard. reighborhood and a decrease of rents on York

One of the witnesses in a recent divorce case was a private detective who, in giving his history, said that for many years he had been an actor, but that the irregular pecuniary returns in this profession had forced him to take up something new, and he had started out as a private detective. The transition from an actor to a private detective is one that would meet the approval of the boys who read detective novels and picture all professional sleuths as versatile character actors, men who can disguise themselves in as many ways and with as much success ar a Fregoli. As a matter of fact there is very little disguising done by professional detectives, and there probably isn't much in the training of an actor that would help him as a detective. The staff of detectives that Inspector Byrnes organized, and was admittedly as effective as any this city has ever had, was composed of men of one general type. They knew the city thoroughly and had a speaking acquaintance with every crook of any record in it. When a crime of a certain kind was committed inspector Byrnes could guess protty nearly the style of man who had done it. He knew all the criminals of the class concerned, and among them was, perhaps, a man who was under obligations to him. From this man it might be turns in this profession had forced him to style of man who had done it. He knew all the criminals of the class concerned, and among them was, perhaps, a man who was under obligations to him. From this man it might be easy to get a slue to the real criminal. It was seldom necessary to send out a Central Office man in disguise, and it was very difficult to disguise him when it, was necessary. None of the most successful men on Byrnees's staff was a character actor. The recent attempts of an ambitious policeman to get evidence of excise violations by putting on false whiskers and old clothes excited more laughter in the Police Department than it did outside. Every detective at Police Headquarters is well known by criminals, and despite the stories that are occasionally given out by officials who want notoriety, disguises are seldom used. The actor who became a private detective has probably profited by the erroneous idea that successful detectives are men who are able to assume many characters.

Pawnbrokers say that their business flour ishes best in very cold or very warm weather, and the Provident Loan Society, which started several years ago to do an amateur, semi-char-itable pawnbroking business, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, reports that it is several years ago to do an amateur, sent-charitable pawubroking business, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, reports that it is now lending from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a day. This is a large sum to lend in the way in which the society does business. Most of the loans are very small, and many of the articles accepted as security are household goods or comparatively little value, or articles of jeweiry, which the owner is compelled to pawn by urgent necessity. Leopold Hecht, the superintendent of the Provident Loan Society, showed a reporter several days ago a set of Russian silver wine cups which had been left with him as a pledge. They were of the finest silver, lined with gold, and landsomely exarved. Mr. Hecht said that they were undoubtedly used at the Passover feast by Russian Hebrews, and they bore the Russian Government stamp. The Bowery pawn shops now look upon bicycles as gilt-edge securities, and a man can get a liberal amount on a high grade wheel in second condition. Barolyers are another stable cycles as gill-edge securities, and a man can get a liberal amount on a high grade wheel in good condition. Revolvers are another staple pledge. Nearly every pawn show on the Bow-ery has its windows filled with second-hand re-volvers, and it is a curious fact that the pawn-brokers want very nearly the list price for

"We have a steady demand for revolvers," said one of them yesterday, "and we can afford to ask almost as much for them as do the dealers."

gust that it lately paid for and published a joke which it published twenty-five years ago. joke which it published twenty-five years ago.
One of New York's comic weeklies has for many years had an old man on its staff whose duty it is to see that no old jokes are accepted. He has a remarkable memory, and nearly every week he "kilis" something which has passed muster with the rounger editors. He knows the files of his paper thoroughly, and not infrequently when a stolen sketch or an old joke is submitted he can name the month and year in which it was first printed. Long years of mirth killing have left their mark in the deep furrows that line his face. It has made him suspicious of every one, and particularly of writers of Jokes and comic artists. This man was born in the old Ninth ward, and he has passed his life here in New York employed at the unending task of exposing fakirs. He said to a friend not long ago that old lokes haunted his sleep and made life a burden; but it is his boast that none of them has ever worked its way into his paper.

If Mr. William Dean Howells hadn't backed out of the debate on the tluping system before the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers for which he was billed last night be might have furnished his audience some amusement, but he couldn't have won them over to his view. Mr. Howells holds that the acceptance

have furnished his audionce some amusement, but he oculdn't have won them over to his view. Mr. Howells holds that the acceptance of money in largesse, over and above wages earned, is the practice of beggary without the beggar's excuse of destitution, and the Liberty Dawners look upon it as a glorious and ever to be remembered privilege. A few days ago Mr. Howelle said:

"The Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers may fancy that the acceptance of a rip does not rank a coachman with a stordy beggar, but it does, and it is given with the same grudge and the same contempt that aims are bestowed upon stordy beggary. The tin is wrong. It is the hadge of savery, of beggary, and the sooner those who take it realize this and insist on wages, the batter.

When Mr. Howells consented to give his views on inpulsy to the members of this association he didn't expect to be trapped into a debate. The coachmen wanted an opportunity to discuss the subject with him, and Mr. Howells withdrew. There is probably no class of working men who have any firmer belief in the tipping system than the Liberty Dawners. They are employed by various stables to drive coaches, and they allege that, at the best, their hours are long and irresular and their life is hard. The piratical night-hawk caleman may not have the social standing of a Liberty Dawners, but he is much more Independent. He makes his own rates, usually from two to three times as much as the ordinance governing this business allows, and he may work or not, as he pleases. The regularly employed coachman looks upon the night-hawk cabman may not have the social standing of a Liberty Dawner, but he is much more Independent. He makes his own rates, usually from two to three times as much as the ordinance governing this business allows, and he may work or not, as he pleases. The regularly employed coachman looks upon the night-hawk cabman with contempt mingled with envy. The Liberty Dawners have discussed burning questions before, as for metaace the proposition that all coachmen shou

Down-town restaurent men are complaining hitterly that the half cozen or more cluns of recent birth in their part of town have seintroped private 77th year of his age.

PASSUAN. At his kenseck, N.J., suddenly, on Saturda, July 11. 1998, Janual, Passuan.

Fineral services are for a transform Cortlands st., 2.P.M.

SCHOELER, in saturdax, July 11. Tecolor, be for fundors at 18. 18. It saturdax, July 11. Tecolor, be for fundors at 18. 18. It saturdax, July 11. Tecolor, be for fundors at 18. 18. It saturdax, July 11. Tecolor, be for fundors at 18. 18. It saturdax, July 11. Tecolor, be for fundors at 18. 18. It saturdax, July 11. Tecolor, be for fundors at 18. It saturdax, July 11. Tecolor, be for fundors at 18. It saturdax, July 11. Tecolor, be for fundors at 18. It is at residence on Tuesday, July 14. Express Lemetry at conclusion of services.

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PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SILVER.

The action of the Chicago Democratic Conrention, in declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ancient ratio of 16 to 1s brings squarely before the American people the choice between maintaining the gold standard, which has prevailed in this country for sixtytwo years, and substituting for it a sliver standard, which will reduce the purchasing power of the dollar by nearly one-half, and to that extent will defraud every creditor who now has debts payable to him in "lawful money of the United States." That the decision will be overwhelmingly in favor of gold, no man who has faith in the honesty of his fellow citizens and in their determination to uphold the nation's financial honor, is willing to concede, but, nevertheless, an uneasy suspicion prevails that the rogues may be in the majority, and cannot be balked of their disgraceful purpose. In view of this disagreeable possibility, pru-dent men, naturally, are beginning to consider what precautions they shall take to protect themselves against the success of the silverite scheme to deprive them of their dues. The first and most obvious step is to vote the Republican ticket themselves and to get as many more people as they can to vote it likewise. Contributions of money are needed to assist in carrying for gold the doubtful States, and they should and the election of a President and of a Con-

gress pledged to maintain the gold standard will render superfluous any further defensive measures. Falling to secure this barrier against spoliation, other expedients remain, which it is not inopportune to discuss in advance, in order to be prepared to make use of them as soon as the necessity of doing so arises. The owners of real estate and of tangible personal property will neither lose nor gain by any alteration in the money standard. Hence, every one who has money at his disposal can protect himself against loss through free silver by converting his money into land, houses, and merchandles of various kinds. If, besides, he borrows more money and uses it for the same purpose, he will make a profit on the transaction at the expense of the man from whom he borrows. Under the reign of silver at 16 to 1, a farm, or s house and lot, now worth \$10,000, will be worth \$20,000, a bushel of wheat now selling for 50 cents will sell for \$1, and sugar, coffee, tea, and similar articles will advance in the same proportion. Few people, however, have the knowledge or the facilities for engaging in transactions of this kind, and the attempt of any con-

sigerable number to undertake them would

soon render them impossible, except upon terms that would be fatal to their success. For the great mass of holders of money and of money obligations the most available resource, therefore, is to convert either the money itself into gold, or the promises to pay money into promises to pay gold. This was done, soon after the first issue of legal tenders in 1862. almost universally in California, and, to a very considerable extent, in this city. In California contracts for payment in gold were, in 1862, recognized by an act of the Legislature and made enforceable by the courts. In other States the United States courts upheld them, and the Supreme Court decided that in suits for the collection of debts payable in gold the creditor was entitled to judgment in currency for the currency value of the gold. Mortgages and notes were, therefore, drawn payable in terms in gold, and coffee, sugar, tea, and all imported staple articles of merchandise were bought and sold on a gold basis, just as if no legal tenders had ever been issued.

It is to be observed, furthermore, that in cor tracting for payment in gold, it will not be sufficient to say merely "gold," or "gold coin." The expression used should be "gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness." If it is worth while to take any precaution at all against payment in depreciated dollars, it is worth while to do it as efficiently as possible. Payment in gold dollars containing one-half the present quantity of pure gold would be no better than payment in 50-cent silver dollars. Yet, should the silverites ever get full control of the Government and succeed in driving gold coin to 100 per cent premium, they both could and would attempt to restore the parity by cutting the gold dollar in half, making it contain only 12.9 grains of standard gold instead of the 25.8 grains of which it is at pres ent composed.

Of course, the courts would be appealed to. in the event of such a degradation of the gold dollar, to construe the contract to pay "gold" or "gold coin" as requiring the payment of the gold coin in use at the time of making the contract. This is common sense, and it ought to be law. In view, however, of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that contracts made before the issue of the legal tender notes can be fulfilled in those notes notwithstanding their depreciation. same revolutionary party which threatens to pack the court to secure a reversal of the income tax decision could also pack it to secure other decisions, it will be wiser not to take any risk that can be avoided.

and may result in a great saving to them. favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonstization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract." It car hardly be supposed that they mean by this that private contracts for the payment of any particular kind of money shall be declared to be orimes and punished as such. What they probably have in mind is the taking away from such contracts of the protection of the courts of the United States, and leaving them to be enforced either by the courts of individual States or by a sense of honor. Certainly, none of the older and richer States, such as New York or Massachusetts, would paralyze the business of its citizens by depriving contracts for payment in gold of the protection of law, and still less by punishing the making of them as a crime What California did in 1862, sustaining gold contracts by express statute, can be done now

of the success of the silverite party, a State like New York might not and ought not to adopt gold coin as the only lawful form of money While the Constitution of the United States declares that no State "shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," it does not problbit any State from mak ing gold coin exclusively a legal tender. If, therefore, the November election should result in the success of the silverite nominee for Pres Ment, and in the election of a sliverite majority in the House of Representatives, it will be possible for the citizens of the States which are opposed to the silver standard to adopt such

ing circulating notes, and of this the silverite platform threatens to deprive them in any event. During the suspension of specie pay ments, from 1862 to 1879, all imported goods such as coffee, tes, sugar, drugs, and the like were bought and sold exclusively for gold, and it would be easy to extend the practice to other

kinds of merchandiss. Nevertheless, while expedients of the kind that have been mentioned would to a great extent mitigate the evils of the silver standard, they would not remedy them altogether. Loans which have a long time yet to run, leases for long terms of years, and all other contracts which could not be readjusted in season would be scaled down to the depreciated standard. The millions of dollars held by trustees and executors for the benefit of widows and orphans would lose half their present value. Ground rents payable to great landowners like the Astors, the Rhinelanders, and the Goelets would suffer the same depreciation. All the raticond bonds, also, not expressly payable in gold, and not maturing within a year, would be similarly affected, to the loss of their bolders of an incalculable sum. In short, the mischief done by a silverite victory would be like that of a tornado. A few lucky or prudent people would escape with slight injury, but the general devastation would MATTHEW MARSHALL

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange - Sales and Range of Prices on All Securities Dealt is During the Week Ending July 11, 1896, UNITED STATES AND STATE BONUS (IN \$1,000s)

RAILHOAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN \$1,0008).

Soles. Name.

100 Archison Adj 48.

100 Archison Adj 48.

100 Archison Bul 48.

100 Archison BAILBOAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN \$1,000s). | 15 Cha & O cm da. | 1085 | 107 | 100 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 1 18 Chs & O cn 5s ...... 1 11 Chs & O gnl 456s ..... 27 Chs & O. R & A set

| 10 Dula M | 11 Dula M | 1796 | 1796 | 1796 | 1796 | 10 Dula M |

This warning is all the more necessary from the fact that the legal gentlemen who are employed to draw contracts have a habit of blindly following precedents, and of not sufficiently considering the necessity of changing them to ault new conditions. So many existing railroad bonds, leases, and mortgages are made payable in "gold coin," that those two words are sup-posed to be all that is needed to protect the creditor or the obligee. Even the new lease by the Harlem Railroad Company of its street railroad to the Metropolitan Railroad Company which has lately been executed by the directors both companies, and is to be submitted to their stockholders for approval on Wednesday of this week, is a more copy of older instrument of the same kind, and calls for the payment of the rental in "gold coin" only. If the Harlen stockholders are wise they will send the least back for revision in this respect. As it has 900 years to run, the short delay which would thereby be occasioned is not worth considering,

The Chicago platform makers say that they if necessary, by any other State.

Indeed, it is a question whether, in the event

Solve Name.

200 Chie & Ohio.

200 Chie & Chie & Chie.

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100 C C C & E II pf

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2500 C R I & Pacific

1,15 Colorado Fuel.

500 Col H V & Tol.

200 Col & H Coal

1700 Consol Gas. 800 Col. # # 2 304 1095
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4322 South kwy pf. 28
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720 Union Pacific. 74
730 Union Pacific. 74
230 U S Rubber pf. 78
430 U S Rubber pf. 78
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450 U Total sales, 720,131 shares. BANK STOCKS.

 
 Sales.
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 Cpen-ling. cst.
 High. Lousing.

 13 American Exchange.
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 480
 SILVER CERTIFICATES. | Open High Low Clos-| Sales, Name, ing. est. est, ing. | 108000 Sliver bullion cifs. 09% 60% 60% 60% 60% SUNDAY, July 12. The Treasury balance at the close of busines on Saturday was \$262,910,886, of which \$100,099,915 was gold. The national bank note cir-

culation outstanding at the close of business on Saturday was \$225,727,282, a decrease for the week of \$1,108,615. Balance of deposits to redeem national bank notes, \$20,272,132, an increase of \$134,574. The imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at the port of New York last week were \$8,174,170, against \$8,186,188 the previous week and \$12,913,-

111 for the corresponding week of last year. The imports of specie for the week were \$60,446, of which \$25,445 was gold, making total specie imported since Jan. 1 \$19,978, 548. Exports of specie were: Gold, \$215,762 and sliver, \$1,403,402, a total of \$1,619,164, against \$1,629.125 the previous week. The exports of specie since Jan, 1 have been: Gold, \$42,804,217, and silve, \$20,861,210, a total of

The weekly statement of averages of the Clearing House banks shows:

Loans. \$470,109.300 \$477,132,900 Inc. \$953,600 Depastrs. 499,045,600 008,480,100 Inc. \$953,600 Circulation 14,506,900 Inc. \$85,900 Inc. \$28,900 Specie. 01,806,300 Gi,950,800 Inc. \$84,600 Specie. 01,806,300 Gi,950,800 Inc. \$84,600 Rese'e. \$145,090,000 \$146,109,300 Inc. \$3,019,300 R's've r'd. 124,761,725 195,872,025 inc. 1,110,300 Surplus. \$20,325,875 \$22,237,275 Inc. \$1,909,000 The surplus a year ago was \$33,405,300, and two years ago \$73,941,375.

The Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway gives notice that 98 Weent of the entire issue of the first mortgage bands of the company have been deposited with the committee. It has been found necessary to modify the pro-It has been found necessary to modify the proposed plan of reorganization, and copies of it, as modified, may be had on application to the Mercantile Trust Company. Bondholders not satisfied with this modified plan may withdraw their bonds within thirty days from July 10. As soon as practicable after the expiration of that time the receiver will be discharged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

4014 1015 1117

BAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 440 | Sun sets ... 781 | Moon sets... 984

HIGH WAYER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook 9 24 | Gov. Island 9 44 | Hell Gate 11 88

Acctood-Supply, July 18 Ss I.a Normandie, Deloncie, Havre, Ss Island, Skjodt, Christiansand, Ss Frivan, Johnsen, Antwerp, Sa Frivan, Johnsen, Antwerp, Sa Cearenae, Coxon, Barbadoes, Sa Saba, Hinds, Barbadoes, his Satas, Hinds, Barbadoes, 8a Orinoco, Fraser, Bermuda, 8a City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, 8a Iroquois, Sambie, Charleston, 8a Jamestown, Hutiphers, Norfolk, 8a Idzale Henderson, Willetts, Philadelphia 8a Octtage City, Bennett, Portland, 8a Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston, [For later arrivals see First Page.]

8s Paris, from New York, at Southampton, 8s Lis Bourgogie, from New York, at flavre, 8s City of Rome, from New York, at Glasgow, 8s Oniario, from New York, at London.

Sa lipesden, from New York for Bremen, passed the Soilly Islanda, from Botterdam for New York, off Islands of Wight. Se Eniser Withelm II., from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar. SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS.

as Umbria, from Queenstown for New York. SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

frequels, Charleston ..... City of Augusta, Savannah 51 Louis, Southambton. 7:00 A.M.
Feutonic, Liverpool. 9:00 A.M.
Southwark, Antwerp.
Venezuela, Le Gusyra. 11:00 A.M.
Antes, Hayri. 10:00 A.M.
City of Washington, Havana. 1:00 P.M.
El Paso, New Orienns.
Soft Thursday, July 16,
Augusta Vetoria Plymouth 4:00 A.M. Augusta Victoria, Plymouth 4:00 A. M. Niagara, Nassau 1:00 P. M. Orinoco, Bermuda 1:00 P. M. City of Birmingham, Savan-nah 8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. 5:00 P. M

INCOMING STRAMSHIPS. New Orleans Due Tuesday, July 14. Glasgow .... Gallieo Jersey Chy Mobican Knicker/socker Jacksonvil Savaonas City of Birmingham Ince Bednesday, July 15. I'ue Thursday, July 16. Fi Son ... Due Friday, July 17.

Due Saturday, July 18.

...Liverpool ...

JOSEPH RETERWITE SHOT. Held Up by Two Highwaymen in Browns

ville, He Says, Joseph Retzewitz, a pole, aged 26 years, chiployed as a grave digger in the Bay Side Ceme tery, at South Woodbaven, L. I., was held up, as alleges, by two highwaymen while on his to his home in the Brownsville district in stopped him at a lonely spot in Rockaway road

and asked him for a chew of tobacco.

When he told them he had no tobacco, they lemanded his money. He then took to flight. They pursued him, and after they had run a few yards he turned. Just as he had done so a bullet struck him in the abdomen. He hurried to the Liberty avenue police station, and a dector, who was summoned, found that he had a slight flesh wound. He could give no description of the highwaymen.

Financial.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO. HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer. REGULAR AUCTION SALE

## STOCKS AND BONDS. TUESDAY, July 14, at 12:30 P. M.,

at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
\$70,000 St. Louis, Avoyelles & Southwestern Kallway
Co. 1st Mortgage Goll Bonds, due 1925. April,
3,000 shares St. Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern
Railway Co., \$190 cach.
Bo shares American Express Co., \$100 cach (hypothecated).
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 78 Liberty St.

#### OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK. June With, 1896. To holders of certificates of deposit representing bonds or stock of the Oregon Improvement Company deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COM PANY, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under a preliminary agreement dated October 8, 1895, and To holders of Bonds and Stock of said Oregon Im

provement Company. Hoiders of said bonds and stock may deposit the same with either of the Trust Companies aforesaid under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization referred to in this Committee's notice dated May 29, 1896, copies of which are lodged with said Trust Companies ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1896. Holders of certificates of deposit issued under said pre-liminary agreement may exchange such certificates for reorganization certificates, or may withdraw the urities represented thereby, ON OR BEFORE THE BAME DATE, AUGUST 1, 1898.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, N. Y. T. JEPPERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., ROLLINS MORSE, Boston, EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New York, JULES S. BACHE, New York, SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,

United States Morigage & Trust Co. S9 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK. CAPITAL \$2,000,000. SUEPLUS 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business. Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate. Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage. Issues Pirst Mortgage Gold Bonds. Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

George W. Young. - Fresident.
Lather Kountac. - Vice-President.
James Timpson. - 2d Vice-President.
Archar Turnbull. - Trensurer.
William P. Elliett. - Secretary.
Clark Williams. Aust. Sect'y and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kounts.
Barieg B. Henderno, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCunty.
DIRECTORS.

William Rabcock,
Dumont Clarke,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.
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Charles C. Charlen T. Lawis,
Lovis May.
Theodore Morford,
Richard A. McChrid
Hobert Glyphant,
William W. Richard
William K. Reiner
William Rabcock,
Charles T. Lawis,
Levis May.
Theodore Morford,
Richard A. McChrid
William W. Richard
William W. Richard
George W. Young.

Guaranty Trust Co.

of New York.

Pormerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. Mutual Life Building. 65 CEDAR STREET, N CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000 SURPLUS, - - - - \$2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN. EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

mubject to check or on certific WALTER G. OAKMAN, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President. HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas, and 8-c.
2. NELSON BORLAND, Assist Treas, and Sec. DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, Adrian Isolin, Jr.,

Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jervie, George S. Bowdoin, Frederic Cromwolk Walter R. Gillette, Robert Gonlet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman

Richard A. McCurdy. Alexarder % Orr. Henry H. Rogers. Houry W Smith R. Somers Hayes. H. McK. Twombly, Charles R. Henderson, Prederick W. Vanderbilt,

## Continental Trust Company.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, 8500,000 OTTO T. BANNARD. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice-Pres't and Sec'y HENRY E. DABOLL. Assistant Secretary Bestguated by the Supreme Court as a Interest Allowed on Deposits. Executes all Trusts.

William Jay.

Affred M. Hoyt.

James C. Parcish.
Hobert S. Holt.
Hobert S. Holt.
Gordon Maccionald.
Hearry M. Taber.
Oliver Earriman. Jr..
William Alexander Sinith, William F. Cochran.
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Trenor L. Park. THUST, IS.

Money to loan at low rates. Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE "TRUST CO Offices 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. E. cor, 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ..... \$2,500,000. SURPLUS, . . . . . . . . . \$2,000,000.

LOCOMOTIVES. Richmond Locamotive and Machine Works, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES TO THEIR OWN DESIGNS OR TO SPECIFICATIONS. Moderaly equipped shops,
Annual capacity 300 locomotives,
Terms made satisfactory
Correspondence Solistics Linancial.

THE STATE TRUST CO .. 100 BROADWAY. Capital and Surplus, \$1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Piscal Agent of Corporations, and as Exec-utor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Bepository for Court and Trust Funds, Takes full charge of Real and Personni Estates, Interest allowed on Deposits. FRANCIS S. BANGS, President. W. A. NASH, Vice-Presidents.

MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary. H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer. H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer. TRUSTEES.

Union Trust Company of New York,

80 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1896. THIS COMPANY, as trustee under the UNION PA-CIPIC HAILROAD COMPANY'S six per cent. COL-LATERALTRUST INDENTURE, has on hand the sum of seventy-one thousand five hundred dollars (\$71,-500) applicable to the purchase of bonds secured by

SEALED PROPOSALS for the sale of UNION PA-CIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S six per cent. COLLAT-ERAL TRUST BONDS to the above extent will be re-ceived by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW trustee at noon on Thursday, July 16, 1896, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exreed five (5) per cent, premium and accented interest.

This notice is given in conformity with the inden-

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

#### FORT WORTH AND DENVER CITY RAILWAY REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that 98 per cent. of the entire issue of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company has been deposited with the Reorganisation Committee subject to the provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement.

The Committee find it necessary in consequence of the almost total less of this year's crop of cereals along the entire line to monify the proposed plan of reorganization as follows: Instead of paying one past due 3 per cent coupon in cash, include this coupon with the other four past due coupons, which are to be paid in the preferential dividend asocit.

Any hondholder who is not satisfied with this modified plan man withfraw his bonds from the Barcanita first Company within thirty days from July ment of \$5.00 per bond for a prefilects and the payment of \$5.00 per bond for a first threat company within thirty days from July when the preference of the payment of \$5.00 per bond for a first flows and the payment of \$5.00 per bond for a first the expiration of that time the Receiver will be discharged and the assential bonds will be returned to the depositors, who will at the same time the receiver the stock and interest payment to which under the plan of reorganization they are cutilled.

A detailed statement of the plan of reorganization are entitled.

A detailed statement of the plan of reorganization as modified has been mailed to all known holders of Trust Company's Certificates of boads deposited. Cepter may be had on application to the Mercantile Trust Commany, or to room 2th, No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

Chairman Reorganization Committee.

# LHICKERBOCKER TRUST CO 34 5TH AV) .. cor. 27th st. - Branch, 66 BROADWAY.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House. Acts as Executor, (quardian or Administrator of Enters, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Finan-ial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.

slal Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.

Money Lonned on Bond and Mootgage,
Separate Department with

Preclair Facilities for Landtes.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.

CHARLES T. BAINEY, Vict-President.

DOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.

FREDE L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Asa't Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Pittsburg and Connellsville FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. Maturing July 1, 1898.

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement respect to the extension of the above Bonds. The privileges, in connection berewith, offered by the Pankers, will EXPIRE ON JULY 15, 1896. forwarded to helders sending their addresses to the

Speyer & Co., Vermilye & Co., August Belmont & Co.,

BANKERS.
No. 23 NASSAU STREET,
Agents and Correspondents of the
Messes. ROTHSCHILD, London, Paris, Frankfort, and Vienna, aste Letters of Credit for travellers, available in I parts of the world.

I was Hills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers

y Europe, West Indies, Hexico, and Californis,
xecute orders for the purchase and sale of invest-

Banhers' Cards.

# ${\tt VERMILYE\&CO}$

BANKERS, NASSAU & PINE STREETS. NEW YORK CITY,

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other investment Securities. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.



HOLLISTER & BABCOCK 17 AND 19 BROAD STREET. DEAL IN

INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Diridends and Anterest.

Office of WELLS PARGO & CO. THE RESULAR SEMIANUAL PARKO A CC., THE RESULAR SEMIANUAL DIVINESD of Directors of the company payable July 15, 1864. The resular of the company payable July 15, 1864. The resular of the company payable July 15, 1864. The transfer books will close June 30, 1896, and resolve July 10, 1808.

11. It PAINSONS, Assistant Secretary. EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 50 WALL ST. NEW YORK, July 1, 1896. EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The pilectors have this day declared a semi-angual dividend of THREE PER CENT, payable on demand. DAVID J. BUHTIS, Secretary. Barings Banks.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS. 74 AND 76 WAIR. STREET.

The trusiens have ordered that interest be paid to dependent sentitled thereto under the hydrox and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the elx months ending June 30, 1995, 4s follows: On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of full it Fight CENT.

In any outside ager than three thousand dollars and which extends and amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND a HALF PER CENT, per annual.

Payable on and after Monday, July 20, 1836. WILLIAM C. STURGES, President. DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1698.